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Henry William Stiegel

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AUGUST 16, 1912

BY
A. S. BRENDLE, ESQ.
Schaefferstown, Pa.

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HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL*

By A. S. BRENDLE, ESQ.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise
Act well thy part—therein all honor lies."

No man has been born great and no man has been born good. There is a sense in which all men are self-made, for no man is ever better or greater than he wills himself to be or consciously strives to become. Whatever honor, if it is deserved at any time attaches to our names, we may feel quite sure that we have a perfect title to it, and that it is not by inheritance, Under God we are morally what we have made ourselves.

Bearing that fact in mind, one finds a rare pleasure in tracing a man's life in all its bearings, as far as the scope of human knowledge enables us to do so, from the cradle to the grave. When we come to compare one man's career with that of another, of course, we must take account of the environment of each; for while it is true that really great souls create their own opportunities, it is still a fact that no man has been great enough either to create his own environment or utterly to disregard his existing environment. Opportunities, so far as men may create them, must invariably be shaped from the circumstances surrounding them. All great men are men of the hour, as we are wont to say, and by that statement we mean simply that they fully appreciate the possibilities of their position and have enough will power and practical sense to realize them.

The story of a life well spent never grows stale. It bears its valuable message to each subsequent generation of mortals and enforces its appeal upon all thinking men. The good that men do is not interred with their bones, unless succeeding generations so will it. Life's chief charm lies in the fact that

*This sketch is the result of a new and exhaustive study of the man and his career, with the definite purpose, on the part of the author, of presenting only what is fully authenticated and rigorously excluding all fictitious and doubtful matter heretofore printed on the subject.

all of us are conscious that any worthy deed performed by us will add to the heritage of the ages for mankind, and that, if we do well, countless generations yet unborn will live to bless our memory when our bodies are dust and ashes. In tracing the life of a man of honored name, the grateful consciousness is ours of contributing in this way to the glory and happiness of the ages.

HIS PARENTAGE AND CHILDHOOD

Henry William Stiegel was born, May 13, 1729 near Cologne on the French side of the river Rhine. He was the oldest child of John Frederick and Dorothea Elizabeth Stiegel, the latter born at Enkirchen on the Moselle. Other children were born to the same parents as follows:

Catharine Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25 1730; d. Jan 30, 1733.

Catharine Maria, b. April 4 1733; d. June 27, 1739.

Matthew Frederick, b. Sept. 12, 1735; d. Feb. 26, 1736.

Joanna Sophia, b. Dec. 12, 1736; d. June 6, 1741.

Anthony, b. Sept. 2, 1739; died Jan 9, 1875 in Schaefferstown and his body was doubtless buried there, although his grave is unmarked and unknown.

John Frederick Stiegel, the father of the family, died in the old country June 22, 1741, aged 44 years, 6 months, and 5 days. His wife died in Schaefferstown January 11, 1781, aged 76 years and 8 months. Her grave is unknown.

THE FAMILY EMIGRATES TO AMERICA *

The widowed mother, Dorothea Elizabeth Stiegel, with her two sons, Henry, Wm. and Anthony, emigrated to America in the year 1750. They sailed in the ship, "Nancy", Thomas Cauton, Master, from Rotterdam, and landed at the port at Phila-

*Dorothea Elizabeth Stiegel, the mother of Henry Wm. and Anthony Stiegel, was born in Enkirchen on the Moselle, May 11, 1704, and died January 11, 1781. There is no record of her family name, and her grave is unknown. The probabilities are that she died at the home of her son Anthony, in Schaefferstown, and that her dust reposes in the local cemetery. She served as sponsor at the christening of Dorothea Elizabeth, a daughter of Anthony Stiegel, born May 3, 1765.

When Henry Wm. Stiegel failed in business, his brother, Anthony, became the owner of all his brother's town-lots in Schaefferstown, including the lot on Tower Hill, on which the tower or castle stood.

delphia Aug. 31, 1750. The family doubtless had some means, and on that score were better off than many of the immigrants to this country at that time; but we would say that there is nothing to warrant the extravagant statement of certain biographers that Henry Wm. Stiegel was possessed of an estate worth \$200,000. ** Such an estate in those days would have attracted a great deal of attention, of which there is no evidence in this case, and what is still more to the point, Mr. Stiegel could have paid for all the large but cheap tracts of land which he bought with his own money, and would have had more than enough left to carry on all the industries which he established without borrowing capital.

WAS HE A TITLED NOBLEMAN?

It has been seriously contended that Henry Wm. Stiegel was a baron, and that he himself on a number of occasions set up a claim to that rank and title. All such statements, with a solitary exception, lack confirmation. On the contrary, we have the evidence of many genuine signatures in which one looks in vain for anything beyond the simple name, Hy. Wm. Stiegel. The title cannot be seriously taken. It never meant anything except a rather dubious compliment paid to a man of splendid qualities by his many warm admirers. Even that is but a

The title of the Tower lot is now vested in the Schaefferstown Water Company, and the lot itself is a part of Fountain Park.

Stiegel's Wealth a Myth.

**So far as the evidence goes, Henry Wm. Stiegel never had anything like the big fortune that his biographers have been claiming for him. Anthony Stiegel, his brother, had very little, or nothing, when he settled in Schaefferstown, and most of the property that he afterwards had came from his second wife, whose father, John Neip, was well-to-do. The mother of Henry Wm. and Anthony Stiegel, so far as we have evidence, had little or nothing. How then is it conceivable that Henry Wm. Stiegel could have had a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars when he came to this country? The author, therefore, holds the story of the big fortune a myth.

It has been stated, too, that the Stedmans were the evil geni of Henry Wm. Stiegel, but it does not appear in what way they wronged him or conspired against him. They were interested in several land deals with him, as partners or otherwise; but the transactions were all regular and legitimate, and it does not appear that Stiegel lost any money by them.

Stiegel's reverses of fortune must be attributed, no matter how reluctant we are to admit it, either to his extravagance or to his lack of business foresight.

probability, but it seems a safe guess. And, we infer the hospitable host and the splendid entertainer did not object to the title as an expression of kindly feeling on the part of his friends and neighbors. If Stiegel had had any claim to the title of baron there would be, one would suppose, some documentary or material evidence of the fact: but there is none to be found.

HIS MARRIAGE

There is strong presumptive evidence at hand that Stiegel, who had his mother and his younger brother to provide for, made his way to Brickerville shortly after his arrival in this country. For two years, however, his life is wrapped in obscurity and we have the whole field open for conjecture; but at the end of that period he emerges from obscurity. On the 7th day of November, 1752, he married Elizabeth Huber, a daughter of John Jacob Huber, who was an iron-master, with a foundry and furnace located some distance north of Brickerville. Huber took pride in his business, and a large stone in his furnace stack bore the self-laudatory legend—

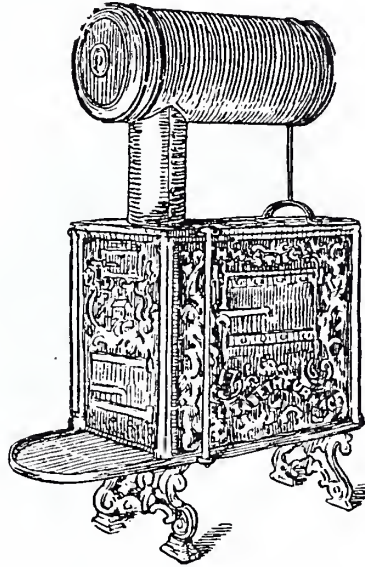
“Johann Huber der erste Deutsche Mann
Der das Eisenwerk follfuerann karn.”

Stiegel built a house for his family in Philadelphia shortly after his marriage, and there he had his principal home until the year 1765. In 1757 Stiegel bought from his father-in-law the furnace plant and named it “Elizabeth Furnace”, in honor of his wife. The old furnace building was torn down and a more commodious structure erected on or near the same site, and the manufacture of iron was continued there by the new owner. Stiegel engaged extensively in the manufacture of stoves, which he found profitable. He invented a wood stove which met a crying need of the community in those days.

A MANUFACTURER OF STOVES

Stiegel was far from the kind of dullard that some biographers have represented him. In the matter of stoves he proved himself an inventive genius, and a man of ready wit who could seize a golden opportunity as readily as anybody. He made a serviceable article of stove, which found a ready demand and gave satisfaction.

It is no small compliment to a man to say of him that he knew a good thing when it came his way, and that is precisely what could be said of Stiegel, notably in the matter of stoves.



A STIEGEL TEN-PLATE STOVE

Nor can anybody blame him for indulging in a little bit of harmless vanity and self-praise in that connection. Each of his stoves bore the inscription—

“Baron Stiegel ist der Mann
Der die Oefen giessen kann.”

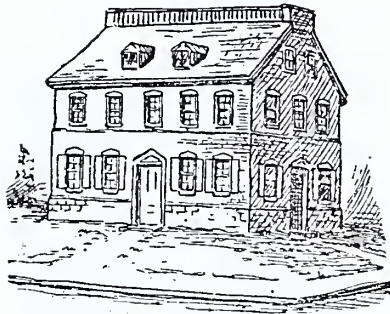
Was it unconscious humor that prompted him to claim the title, “Baron” in such a connection?

The stoves manufactured by Stiegel were usually immured in the jamb or side wall of the open fire place, attached to the typical old-time Penn'a. kitchen, the back projecting into the adjoining room. They chiefly served the purposes of a bake-oven. To meet the further needs of the people Stiegel next invented the excellent ten-plate wood-stove, and this invention also found great favor. From near and far people came to see and buy his stoves, and Mr. Stiegel enjoyed both popularity and prosperity. The sunshine of success shed its radiance

over the man's business ventures and the outlook at that time certainly was bright for him.

HE MAKES ANOTHER VENTURE *

From the manufacture of iron products to the manufacture of glass-ware was not a long step, and Mr. Stiegel was not long in taking it. His plans were formed on a grand scale.

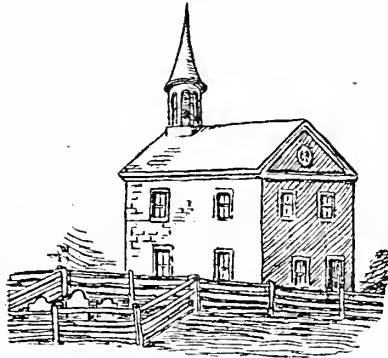


THE STEIGEL MANSION AT MANHEIM. THE SOUTH WALL IS STILL STANDING

Among other things he made up his mind to found a town. In co-partnership with Charles and Alexander Stedman he acquired a large tract of land. He laid out thereon with great care, a town modeled after the style of old country towns, and gave it the name, Manheim. From the name of the town thus founded by him, it was long supposed by biographers who were simply groping for facts, that Stiegel was a native of Manheim, Germany. Two small log huts were the only human habitations existing on the site when Stiegel laid out his town. He parceled out building lots, and sold them subject to an annual groundrent. He donated a lot to what is now Zion's Lutheran church, reserving an annual rent of one red rose. Having laid out his town, Stiegel erected a fine building there as a residence for his family. It was completed in 1765, and from

*It has been claimed by biographers that Stiegel's Manheim factory was the earliest in America, but the claim is untenable. The author is indebted to Frank R. Diffenderfer, Ltd.D., of Lancaster, Pa., for data which conclusively prove the existence of glass works in Philadelphia during the second last decade of the 17th century. See Vol. III, Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biography, pp. 339-439.

its unrivaled magnificence there it was called the Mansion. It stood on the northeast corner of Market Square and East High street, being forty feet square, and the walls thereof being



EARLY LUTHERAN CHURCH, BUILT 1770, ON LAND DONATED
BY STIEGEL, AT MANHEIM

constructed of red brick, which were imported from England and conveyed from Philadelphia by Stiegel's own teams. It was a two-story building, and there were three rooms on each



PRESENT CHURCH ON THE SITE AT MANHEIM
DONATED BY STIEGEL

floor. The southern half of the second story was arranged and furnished as a chapel, having an arched ceiling and its furnishings consisting, among other things, of a pulpit and pews. On

stated occasions Mr. Stiegel summoned the people of the community to assemble and conducted divine worship there. The remaining portions of the building were splendidly decorated and handsomely furnished, and the whole was surmounted by a great cupola extending over nearly the whole length of the roof. From this cupola musicians were wont to entertain Mr. Stiegel and his guests with choice music in the days of his prosperity.

HIS GLASS WORKS

Having founded a town and located his residence there, Mr. Stiegel also saw to it that the inhabitants should have lucrative employment. He established a glass factory in the place. The building was located on the northeast corner of Stiegel and Charlotte streets. There is no record of its dimensions, save its height which was ninety feet. Its shape was domelike and its walls were of imported brick. The manufacture of

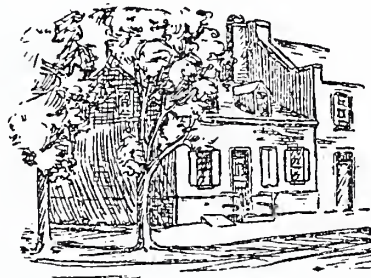


GLASSWARE MANUFACTURED BY STIEGEL AT MANHEIM
THE TABLE IS A FALLING TOP, ONE OF STIEGEL'S

glassware was begun there toward the end of the year 1763. No other glass works existed in this part of the country at that time, although a glass factory started in Philadelphia at least 80 years before, and to Stiegel belongs the honor of having been among the first glass manufacturers in America. The factory was in full operation for several years, giving employment to many men. Glassware of most excellent quality was produced there, and its excellence insured it a ready market throughout the country. The factory proved a splendid investment for its owner, and he continued to prosper.

THE FLOOD TIDE OF PROSPERITY

The owner of immense tracts of wooded lands, the owner in fee of the town of Manheim, the owner of valuable real estate in Philadelphia, the owner and operator of a large glass factory at Manheim, of the furnace and foundry at Elizabeth, and of Charming Forge near Womelsdorf, and the owner of mansions at Manheim and Brickerville, and of the castle at Schaefferstown, it would seem that Mr. Stiegel was rightly considered one of the wealthiest citizens of the province of Pennsylvania, and well deserved the confidence and respect of the entire community. Did prosperity turn his head? He evidently lived beyond his means, and his financial ruin was not long in overtaking him. His style of living demanded a heavy outlay of money, and his expenses were far beyond his income. He entertained in princely style at his various establishments, and had in his employ a retinue of many domestics.



STIEGEL'S OFFICE IN MANHEIM, STILL STANDING

It seems that he aspired to be a very prince among entertainers, and stopped at no expense in his desire to outdo all others in lavish hospitality. He traveled about the country in a coach drawn by four horses, with dogs and outriders, and signal guns at Cannon Hill and at the castle, in Schaefferstown, gave due notice of his arrival and departure. His banquets, in which all the people of the neighborhood participated, were more than baronial, in sumptuousness and the "Baron" in those days may well have been an object of envy to many.

THE SKY-PIERCING CASTLE

To the people of Schaefferstown and vicinity Henry Wm. Stiegel was far more than a common mortal. The feasts pre-

pared by him at the castle with such a lavish hand on the occasions of his periodical visits there, to which he cordially invited all of them, were regal in splendor and in the profusion of hands served. In order to carry out his hospitable purpose Mr. Stiegel erected a tower on the summit of a hill on the southern border of Schaefferstown. It was constructed of wood, in pyramidal shape, being 50 feet square at the base and 10 feet square at the top, and its height was 75 feet. Its interior consisted of spacious banqueting halls, and its exterior was painted red. It served its intended purpose for a few years, and fell into ruins some years after Mr. Stiegel's death. To those who had participated in any of the sumptuous feasts spread in its halls it was an abiding memory of pleasure, and formed the subject of many an interesting tale to be told to children and grandchildren. The eminence which it crowned is still called Tower Hill.

FINANCIAL RUIN

This gay style of life was as brief as it was brilliant. Mr. Stiegel's extravagance speedily led to his financial embarrassment, and in 1774 the man of lavish hospitality was insolvent. He made a brave but ineffectual struggle to meet his pressing obligations, but ruin came speedily. * *

He was imprisoned for debt in Philadelphia and languished in jail over two months. His wealthier friends and acquaintances refused to help him in his distress, and it is needless to say, the poorer class could not help him. Stiegel felt the disgrace very keenly, and he also realized bitterly how ungrateful people can be. But he was not crushed in spirit. He spent his waking hours in jail in pious meditation, and committed many of the psalms to memory, for they afforded sweet so-

* *

Letter to Judge Yeates.

To Jasper Yeates, Esq.

Sir:—I have been awaiting your answer to my last letter. Mr. Singer has come home, but I have received no answer yet. Let me therefore beg the favor of you hereby to send it and, if possible, to prevail on Mr. Singer to send me his answer to my last. I doubt not that if he were to come here we might think of some plan that would help me and at the same time secure him and Mr. Stone. Awaiting your reply, I remain your most obliged and humble servant,

HENRY WM. STIEGEL.

Manheim, Oct. 14, 1774.

lace to his wounded spirit. Many a heartfelt prayer also did he indite, in which the phraseology of the psalms is conspicuous. Thus he contrived somewhat to relieve the tedium and heaviness of prison life, but he became a changed man. One would have scarcely recognized him then as the same man. The shadow of prison gloom rested abidingly upon the once vivacious spirit, and the gay and festive soul became markedly serious. He is spoken of as a thin and bent old man, although but middle aged.

FREE MAN AGAIN

Pursuant to legal provision, Stiegel forwarded to each of his creditors a circular letter, or notice, in the following form:

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1774.

Take notice that I have applied to the Honorable, the House of Assembly, for an act to relieve my person from imprisonment. If you have any objections, please to appear on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the gaol in this city before the committee of grievances.

Your humble servant,
Henry Wm. Stiegel.

To John Brubacher.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed Dec. 24, 1774, Stiegel was liberated from prison. On the evening of that day, Christmas Eve, he walked out of the prison-gates a free man and rejoined his family. One can well imagine what a happy Christmas that was for the man who had spent over two months in jail. To add to his happiness, some of his friends rallied to his support and advanced him money to operate the furnace at Elizabeth again. The glass works and Stiegel's interests in other industries, as well as most of his land, were sold. Stiegel now made his home at Manheim, his Philadelphia residence having been sold, and he set himself to the practice of rigid economy. There were no more costly equipages characterizing his travels, and no watchmen wasting powder in salutes. Stiegel still owned the furnace property, the house and offices at Manheim, and the castle in Schaefferstown, but his debts fully equalled the value of his property. The kindly aid of his friends, alone enabled him to hold this property.

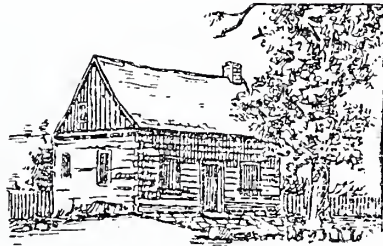
FRESH LOSSES

The outbreak of the Revolutionary war brought losses to Stiegel that all but put him out of business again. Many of his debtors were among the Tories whose property was confiscated, and Stiegel lost his money. Stiegel stood loyally by the Colonies, and filled large orders for shot, shells and cannon for the government, which he did his best to fill promptly. He was anxious to increase the capacity of his plant, and asked the government for aid in constructing a race-way that would double its capacity, and two hundred Hessian prisoners were furnished to dig a trench over two miles in length, and at some places over twenty feet in depth. Then Stiegel worked his furnace to its full capacity and promptly filled all orders from the government. He made money on these orders but not enough to meet all his obligations. Some of his creditors became urgent, and he was forced to the wall. That was in 1778. Honest to the core he did not wish that anyone should lose money on him and it was a great source of satisfaction, to him that, with the aid of generous friends, all his debts were paid.

PREACHER AND TEACHER

Early in 1779, the unfortunate man was penniless. Not despondent, however, he was willing to try a new vocation to support his family. His education was now his only means of getting a livelihood. He moved with his family into the Lutheran parsonage at Brickerville, and there he made a scanty living by preaching, teaching school, and giving lessons in music. There many of those who had formerly been in his employ and who gratefully remembered his favors were glad for the opportunity to pay him a small weekly stipend for teaching their children and for his sermons. In 1780 he removed to the castle at Schaefferstown and made his home there, but was obliged to vacate it a year later. In the meantime his mother died. Stiegel himself taught school in a building on North Market street, in Schaefferstown, owned by his brother Anthony. He was at that time a man of quiet, unassuming manners, who was kind to his pupils and was well liked by them. Then he moved to Berks Co., and for a while held a clerkship in the Reading furnaces. While he held that position his wife paid a visit to friends in Philadelphia and died there. From a

lack of money to bring her remains to this part of the state, she was buried there. Her death was a heavy blow to her husband, from the effects of which, it is said, he never recovered. Shortly after her death he returned to Schaefferstown, where he taught school for a few months. Subsequently he also taught school in Womelsdorf, and then made his home

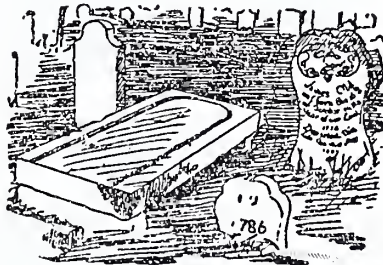


SCHOOL HOUSE AT WOMELSDORF WHERE STIEGEL
TAUGHT SCHOOL IN 1778

with the family of his daughter Eliabeth, the wife of William Old, at Charming Forge. There he ended his eventful career in death, Jan. 10, 1785, and his remains repose in an unmarked grave. His brother Anthony died in Schaefferstown the day before.

HIS FAMILY

Stiegel was twice married. His first wife, as already stated, was Elizabeth Huber, and with her he had issue, two daughters, viz: Barbara, born Nov. 5, 1756, who married Mr. Ashton, of Virginia, and died without issue; and Elizabeth, born



ELIZABETH STIEGEL'S TOMBSTONE

1758, who married William Old, and had issue with him, five children. Mrs. Stiegel died shortly after the birth of the sec-

ond daughter. A year and a half after the death of his first wife, Stiegel married as his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Holtz, of Philadelphia, and had issue with her, one son, Jacob, who died shortly after the death of his father, leaving to survive him a son, Jacob Stiegel, Jr. Stiegel's second wife, as above related, died in 1782 in Philadelphia, where her remains are interred.

A SUMMARY

Henry Wm. Stiegel was no hero in the common acceptation of the term. He was no world-conquering warrior with a thirst for human blood and for martial glory, although it was given him to perform no mean service for the Continental army. He was essentially a man of peace, and in peaceful pursuits he spent the brief span of his earthly career. Not a born nobleman, he lived the life of a noble man, and we are safe in saying that the world is better for his life. Those who in mistaken kindness or jest or mockery, called him Baron Stiegel



CHURCH AT BRICKERVILLE WHERE STIEGEL
USED TO WORSHIP

paid but a doubtful compliment to his real worth as a man. In essentials he was a kindly, lovable soul, and his very faults were but the errors of a kind heart. He carried the virtue of hospitality to excess, in that he used his means too lavishly in trying to give everybody a good time. His princely banquets were not prompted by a foolish desire for a mere display of

wealth, but were the expression of irrepressible kindness of heart. Some people called him an extravagant fool, and argued that his case was but that of the common human frailty by reason of which so many men are undone by prosperity. But they utterly misjudged him. He erred where he erred on the side of humanity and unselfishness. He squandered his wealth because he held his friends his dearest possessions and to make them happy his greatest delight. How shall we rate the man? With good men? Is his name worthy to be written upon the scroll of fame? Did he do anything to entitle his memory to immortality? We answer, Yes, Yes and Yes. Though he moved in the humbler walks of life, there are valuable lessons to be obtained from a study of his character and conduct. He left many monuments to keep alive his memory, but none nobler than the proud record of his life of true philanthropy.

APPENDIX I

Im Jahr 1771, Dominica 21 post Trinitatis, war Hern. Henr. Willam Stiegel so guetig der hiesigen Exalget. Lutherisch en Gemeine 12 Tickets aus der 3 ten Classe senier Lotterie zu schenken, jedoch mit dem Vorehalt, dass wenn sie etwas gewinne sollten, es zwar jedesmal zum Besten der Gemeina, soll angewendet werden, doch aber so wie es Herr Steigel, mit Bewillingung des Kirchenraths, anordnen und bestimmen soll. Die Numehn sind die folgende: 4748, 4758, 4184, 3238, 3399, 4233, 4285, 4747, 4386, 4417, 4546, 4647. Herr Stiegel halet noch folgende Bedingungus, dass wenn eine von den vereinigten Gemeinen denen er Tickets geschenkt hat einen grossen Prize gewinnen solltex, solchs Geld bruederlich getheilt were soll, je nach dem die gemeinen viel oder wenig Tickets haben.

F. A. C. Muhlenberg.

d. 24ten Nov. 1773. Die Tickets sind Herr Steigel wieder zugestell worden, in dessen Verwahrung sie auch bis nach der Zichung der Lotterie bleiben sollen.

Translation:

On the 21st Sunday after Trinity, 1773, kindly presented to the Ev. Lutheran church of this place 12 tickets of the 3rd class of his lottery, with the stipulation, however, that if they draw any prize it is to be used in each case for the benefit of the congregation but in such manner as Mr. Stiegel, with the consent of the consistory of the church determine and direct. The following are the numbers: 4748, 4758, 4184, 3238, 3399, 4233, 4285, 4747, 4386, 4417, 4546, 4647. Mr. Stiegel also adds the following condition: That if any of the affiliated congregations which have been presented with tickets, should win a big prize, the money is to be divided among them, in a brotherly manner, according to the number of tickets held by them.

F. A. C. Muhlenberg.

Nov. 24, 1773. The tickets have been returned to Mr. Stiegel, in whose care they are to remain until after the drawing.

F. A. C. Muhlenberg

The author deeply regrets the fact that he has not been able to find any evidence of the result of Stiegel's efforts to restore his fallen fortunes in 1773 by means of the lottery which he organized, beyond the fact that the lottery did not help him to a firm financial footing. There is also no record to show whether the churches received any prize or prizes in the drawing. It is quite supposable that no drawing ever took place, for the reason that Stiegel failed to sell a sufficient number of tickets to warrant it.

APPENDIX II

Henry Wm. Stiegel taught school in Schaefferstown in 1782 or 1783, and Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Henry Schaeffer, who afterward married Abraham Rex, was one of his pupils. She was wont to speak of him in glowing terms as a very kind hearted old gentleman. He conducted his school in the log house located on North Market street, late the Bender property, then owned and occupied by the family of Anthony Stiegel, a brother to the teacher. In his days of affluence Henry Wm. Stiegel was a liberal giver to objects of benevolence, and among the many instances of his generosity to churches, his donation of a hundred pound note to the Lutheran church in Schaefferstown is a notable one.

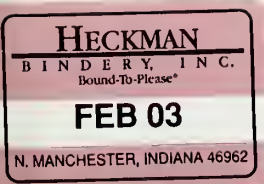
As evidence of the confidence reposed by his neighbors in his honesty, sound judgment and impartiality, the case is here cited of Henry Wm. Stiegel serving as one of two arbitrators, his associate being Philip Marsteller, in a controversy between Alexander Schaeffer and Paul Gemberling, which was submitted to their arbitrament, with a waiver of the right of appeal, July 29, 1767. The two arbitrators decided against Schaeffer: Apropos of the vexed question of the place of Stiegel's grave, let it be here noted that recently a tradition was brought to the author's attention, to the effect that Stiegel's body reposes in the Stiegel lot, south of the Fountain park in Schaefferstown.

ferstown. It is possible that this tradition confounds Henry W. Stiegel's burial place with that of his brother Anthony. The grave of Anthony Stiegel is unknown, which fact is hard to explain when it is remembered that he was a well-to-do resident of Schaefferstown at the time of his death. However, in the absence of conclusive evidence of the place of Henry Wm. Stiegel's grave the author would hesitate to affirm that said tradition has no foundation in fact.

APPENDIX III

Anthony, younger brother of Henry Wm. Stiegel, was twice married. His first wife was Maria Elizabeth Glessner, born at Allen Selbach, Germany, and with her he had issue: Dorothea Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1765; d. Nov. 26, 1768; sponsor, Dorothea Elizabeth Stiegel. Maria Barbara, b. Apr. 28, 1766. John Henry, b. Dec. 7, 1767; d. Aug. 1, 1769. Maria Elizabeth, b. Jan. 23, 1770; d. Jan. 4, 1777; sponsor, Elizabeth, Mrs. Stiegel died Jan. 29, 1770. Jan. 8, 1771, Anthony Stiegel married Christina, a daughter of John and Agatha Neip, and children were born to them as follows: Christina, b. Oct. 27, 1771; m. Thomas Achey. Eva, b. Sept. 29, 1773; m. George Strickler. Magdalena, b. Mar. 8, 1775; m. Michael Valentine. John, b. Jan. 24, 1777.

Anthony Stiegel died Jan. 9, 1785, aged 45 years, 4 months and 7 days. His second wife, who made the last entries in the family book, died Jan. 14, 1824, aged 73 years and 14 days.



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